

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH.

VOL. 10.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, JUNE 19, 1861.

NO. 175.

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH
Will be published every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, by
A. G. HODGES & COMPANY,
At FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable in advance.

THE WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, a large mammoth sheet, published every Tuesday morning at TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance.

The Frankfort Commonwealth.
A. G. HODGES & CO., PROPRIETORS.
J. H. JOHNSON, Editor.

The Proprietors of the Commonwealth, grateful for the generous patronage which has been bestowed upon them, are determined to furnish their patrons a journal which shall be unexcelled in any of the departments which comprise a first class newspaper.

Published at the Capital of the State, it will be enabled to furnish its readers with the latest intelligence of the actions of the higher courts and of the various departments of the State. It will also contain the latest telegraphic news of stirring events, and also of the New York, Cincinnati, Louisville and New Orleans markets.

In politics the Commonwealth will be conservative, occupying a middle and antagonistic ground in reference to the two extremes. The old parties broken up, and old issues virtually dead, the vital question at present is Union or disunion. The Commonwealth is for the Union, believing it to be the greatest safeguard for our rights, as well as our most effective auxiliary in our efforts to obtain redress for our wrongs. Its conductors do not regard disunion as a remedy for any of the wrongs of the South, but rather an aggravation. It will contend for the equality of the States in the Union, and for the absolute non-interference by Congress with the domestic affairs of the States and Territories.

We shall aim to make the Commonwealth an acceptable and appropriate bedside companion. It will contain selections from the choicest literature of the day, prose, poetry, &c.

The Weekly will be printed on extra double medium paper, in new and beautiful type.

Terms, in advance, for the Tri-Weekly, \$4 per annum.

Terms, for the Weekly \$2 per annum.

SETTLEMENTS!!

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JOB ROOMS

Turn out that class of Printing in the highest style of the art, and at the

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August 8, 1860.

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Oct. 24, 1860-watwly.

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WILL practice law in the United States, Circuit and District Courts held at Frankfort, and the Court of Appeals of Kentucky. Business confided to them will receive prompt attention.

Address Thos. B. Monroe, Secretary of State, Frankfort, or Clay & Monroe, office Short street, Lexington.

THOS. B. MONROE, JR.,
Has been engaged to attend to the unfinished professional business of the late Hon. Ben. Monroe. Communications addressed to him at Frankfort will receive prompt attention.

LYSANDER HORD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
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PRACTICES Law in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and Franklin Circuit Court. Any business confided to him shall be faithfully and promptly attended to. His office is on St. Clair street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky, where he may generally be found.

Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1859-4f.

CRADDOCK & CRADDOCK,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair street, next door south of the Branch Bank of Kentucky.

Will practice law in copartnership in all the Courts held in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties.

Jan. 5, 1859-4f.

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OFFICE—West Side Scott St. bet. Third & Fourth Streets.

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February 22, 1860-4f.

T. N. & D. W. LINDSEY,
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PRACTICES Law in all the Courts held in Frankfort, and the adjoining counties. Office on St. Clair street, four doors from the Bridge.

Jan. 3, 1859-4f.

JOHN RODMAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
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PRACTICES in all the Courts held in Frankfort, and in Oldham, Henry, Trimble and Owen counties. Office on St. Clair street, near the Court House.

Oct. 28, 1853.

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Office up stairs in the Gallatin Sun Office.

May 6, 1857-4f.

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DR. J. G. KEENON,

HAVING permanently located in Frankfort, and moved to his professional services to the citizens of the town and vicinity.

Office on Main street, in Mansion House, next door from corner.

Aug. 29, 1860-4f.

ROBT. J. BRIDGEMAN,
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OFFICE on Short street between Lime and Upper streets.

May 23, 1859-4f.

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BY **E. G. HAMBLETON, M. D.**

His operations on the Teeth will be directed by a scientific knowledge, both of Surgery and Medicine, this being the only safe guide to uniform success. From this he is enabled to operate with far less pain to the patient word of longer. All work warranted; the workmanship will show for itself. Calls will be thankfully received.

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Frankfort, May 27, 1853.

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HAVE constantly on hand a complete assortment of Law, Medical, Theological, Classical, School, and Miscellaneous Books, at low prices. Paper of every description, quality, and price.

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CITY BARBER, FRANKFORT,
Rooms under Commonwealth Office.

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H. SAMUEL'S BARBER SHOP.

Feb. 8, 1860.

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SITUATED 1 1/2 miles North of Frankfort, on the Owen River. A box of fine grained sandstone for sale. For particulars apply to

R. C. STEELE.

August 8-4f

Frankfort Ky.

Telegraph Office Removed.

THE Telegraph Office in this city has been removed to the Freight Office of the Louisville, Frankfort, and Lexington Railroad depot. All persons having business with the office will please notice this change.

T. C. KYTE, Agent.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

WE HAVE ON HAND THE LARGEST AND BEST assortment of CIGARS and TOBACCO ever brought to this city. A box of fine grained sandstone for sale. For particulars apply to

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THE COMMONWEALTH.

KNIGHTS OF THE GOLDEN CIRCLE.

We found the following "degree" at the door of the Senate Chamber. Presuming that it is a loss to somebody, we embed it in the columns of our paper. It is a reliable document. Read and reflect:

FIRST DEGREE.

K. G. C.

[INSTRUCTIONS: Castle.—This should be composed of two rooms—i. e., hall and ante-room.]

OFFICERS.—Captain, Lieutenant, Inspector, Guide, Sergeant, Secretary, and Treasurer. (Elected by members, and hold their places according to will of Castle.)

DRESS.—Blue flannel shirt over vest and in pantaloons. Captain—red cotton sash around waist; Lieutenant—blue; Inspector—white; Guide—yellow; Sergeant—black; Secretary—white, over right and under left shoulder; Treasurer—yellow, in same way.

ARMS.—Captain—sword; Lieutenant—none; Inspector—sword; Guide—musket; Sergeant—sword; Secretary and Treasurer—none.]

OPENING.

CAPTAIN.—Officers clothe yourselves and take your stations.

LIEUTENANT.—All persons present who have not been duly initiated into this Order will please retire into the ante-room.

INSPECTOR.—Guide, please satisfy yourself that all present are Knights of the Golden Circle.

GUIDE.—[After satisfying himself that all are K. G. C.'s faces Captain, gives true sign of K. G. C. and answers.] The word is right Captain.

CAPT.—Prove it. [Here the Captain and the whole castle rise to their feet, and make all the signs of the degree, after which the Captain gives the word and says:] Soldiers, I declare this castle duly open for business. Inspector, Guide and Treasurer repair to the ante-room, and duly examine the candidates.

ANTE-ROOM WORK.

GUIDE.—Gentlemen, please rise to your feet that you may be numbered and examined, as all K. G. C.'s have heretofore been.

INS.—[Having given each his number will ask of each the following questions:] No. —, what is your name?

Where were you born? What is your height? Your age?

Color of your hair? Your trade or profession? [The answers to these questions are communicated by the Guide to the Sergeant who repeats the same aloud, and Secretary records them.]

INS.—Before conducting you into our Castle, I am ordered to give you a brief idea of the nature of this organization. It is a powerful military Order of Knighthood, which looks to the expansion of Anglo-Americanism: to strengthening the South, and thereby the whole scheme of American civilization. We look to the fostering our interest; the protection of the constitutional liberty bequeathed to us by our fathers; the opening of new markets, and furnishing new avenues for the sober and industrious laboring man, and in doing this we hope to form a common association to better the fortunes of each and everyone of our members. We interfere with no man's politics or religion, and if you should not like our work, after understanding it, you can resign at any moment and receive again your fees. Again, by becoming members we shall not compel you to go into the field against your will and consent. We never had affiliation with any political party, but have constantly tried to stand aloof from all. To guard ourselves against impostors, I shall ask you each to hold up your right hands.

GUIDE.—Gentlemen, do you each sincerely affirm on your word of honor as gentlemen, before God, and in the presence of these witnesses, that you will faithfully answer such reasonable questions as we may ask you? (Each must answer "Yes.")

INS.—Gentlemen, you who have come here in good faith to benefit yourselves and your country will please hold up your right hands.

No. —, have you any military experience?

Will you defend your constitutional rights? Will you in time of war spare and defend all old men, women, and children, and the sick and disabled?

In a conflict between the North and the South, which side will you espouse?

Do you believe the white man to be superior to the negro?

Do you believe the United States Constitution recognizes slave property?

Do you believe the South has a right to demand protection for that kind, as well as other property?

Do you believe it right in the people of one section to make war on the institutions of another section?

Do you believe the abolition societies of the North are right and proper?

If you find the K. G. C. a lawful body, looking to the spread of Americanism, the protection of the southern citizen in all his rights of property and person, will you assist us in extending it?

TREASURER.—Gentlemen, your answers are satisfactory. I will now take your fee, which is one dollar each, and then order a vote on your cases; if you are rejected we shall return your money.

[Each candidate here pays his fees.]

INS.—Guide, ask a vote on the case of these gentlemen.

[Guide passes the order in; the Inspector and Treasurer pass in and take their places; Captain orders a vote; if there be three negative signs, the party shall be so informed and his money returned at once. Vote being over, candidates are brought in and placed in a line facing the Captain—on seats, if to be had.]

INITIATION.

GUIDE (in his place).—Captain—I present to you these worthy gentlemen, who desire to be united with us in the work of our Order of Knighthood.

CAPT.—Gentlemen, we have heard your answers to the numerous questions that have been propounded to you, and we are satisfied that you are qualified to receive the first degree of our Order. You are entering on a career that will try both your courage and your patriotism. Do you believe the Bible to be the revealed will of God to man?—if so hold up your right hands.

LIEUT.—We all believe in the Bible as the revealed will of God, and derive our faith from its precepts. This Order is founded on the leading idea that this whole continent ought to be preserved from all tyranny, fanaticism and false doctrines, as the sacred home of the poor and oppressed of all nations, and to preserve it, no foreign power should be allowed to interfere with the destiny of any of the nationalities of this continent.

INS.—A close observance of the principles of justice and the rights of person and property greatly distinguished the framers of our constitution, and as long as no fanaticism and false teachings were fliminated by corrupt men, we had peace and harmony between the citizens of every section of our country. Those were the Golden days of American Liberty.

SEC.—At the time of the adoption of the American Constitution all the States of the Confederation were slaveholding save one, and that was largely engaged in the African slave trade. No southern State ever engaged in that traffic.

TREAS.—Slave labor could not be made profitable north of 36° 30', and the slaves of those States were sold southward. Boston, New York, and Newport, R. I., were formerly great slave marts. Northern merchants made by the slave trade previous to 1807, when the trade was closed, no less than twenty-five hundred millions of dollars. Yet, the sons of these very men are the parties striving to destroy African slavery in the South.

GUIDE.—The institution of slavery is of very early origin. Abraham, the intimate friend of God, owned over one thousand, and the Almighty recognized his rights of property in them when His angel commanded the African woman, Hagar, to go back to her mistress and submit herself unto her. The moral law recognizes slavery in the command, "Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's man servant, nor his maid servant," &c. Inspector, what are the teachings on this subject?

INS.—Hear the law which God gave to Moses, in the presence of the whole Jewish nation. (Read Exodus, 21st chapter, verses 1 to 6; and then Leviticus, 25th chapter, and verses 44, 45, and 46; also 1 Timothy, 6th chapter, verses 1 to 5.)

SEC.—Does the Constitution of the United States recognize slavery?

LIEUT.—It does most clearly in the matter of representation in Congress—in the return of fugitives from service and otherwise, and it has always been recognized by acts of Congress; the decision of the Supreme Court, and in the common politics of the great public of all sections.

CAPT.—The African was first enslaved by the Portuguese as early as 1481—eleven years before the discovery of this continent, and 120 years before the first negro had been introduced in the British colonies of North America. There are now four millions in the United States scattered over the southern States. There are three millions in Brazil, and nearly four millions of Peon slaves in Mexico. The productions of these eleven millions of slaves, is six hundred millions of dollars. By and through the manufacture and interchange of these products thirty-five millions of white people in America and Europe gain daily bread. Yet a false philanthropy of the northern people would set these negroes free and allow them to become Moors as in Hayti and Jamaica. They would bring this negro on a par with the white citizen, socially and politically.

GUIDE.—This can never be, since nature has clearly marked their inferiority. The white race or the black must rule, and we prefer that it shall be the white.

LIEUT.—Slavery is a conservative institution that guarantees peace and quiet in society, and opposes every innovation on the laws and traditions of our fathers. Where climate and soil will justify, it will flourish and exist.

CAPT.—The only possible chance to maintain a consolidated government in North America is to acquire for the slave States an equal area of territory and the same Congressional representation as the Northern or free States. If the Southern States are crowded out of the Union the same policy of conquest must be adopted so that we may control the vast trade of the Mississippi and its tributary valleys and the Gulf of Mexico.

INS.—Now, gentlemen, you will understand something of the policy which has given rise to this now powerful organization. We would present a bold front to abolitionism in the South. We would rid the Southern States of free negroes; we would guard these States from servile insurrection and massacre; we would protect ourselves from utter ruin by asserting our rights and maintaining them at all hazards.

GUIDE.—There are three degrees to this Order. The first, Military; the second, Financial; the third, Governmental. We aim to teach you in this degree only what the mere soldier should know. Your membership does not compel you to take the field with us, but gives you the privilege so to do.

TREAS.—Gentlemen, if you are now willing to belong to such an organization as this, holding such sentiments as we have here enunciated, you will rise to your feet and listen to our obligation, which is intended to violate no principle of law, justice, or morality.

OBLIGATION.

CAPT.—Before God and in the presence of these witnesses I do solemnly and sincerely promise and affirm that I will bear true and faithful allegiance to the Knights of the Golden Circle, provided such allegiance does not conflict with my duties as a citizen of this State. I will conform to the articles of war as promulgated by the American Legion, K. G. C., and obey all lawful rules and regulations of the same. I further promise that I will constantly oppose the admission of any negro, abolitionist, confirmed drunkard, convict, felon, or low and vicious character to membership. I will obey the laws of the United States and of this State, provided the same are consistent with the spirit and letter of the Constitution as interpreted by the Supreme Court. I will not injure a K. G. C., but will benefit him whenever I can, without injuring some one else. I further promise never to reveal the signs, grips, pass-words, or name of this degree to any one except to members of the Order, and then only as hereafter directed. I will not try to create discord or schism in this Order, and should I resign from it, I sincerely swear never to reveal or expose its papers, plans or other private matters pertaining to it. To the faithful performance of all of which I pledge my honor as a man and a gentleman, so help me God. [Each candidate here sends shall kiss the Bible, or affirm as he may prefer.]

TREAS.—Gentlemen, we must now tell you that the first field of our operations is 2; and we hold it to be our duty to offer our services to any Southern State to repel a Northern army. We hope such a contingency may not occur. But whether the Union is reconstructed or not the Southern States must foster any scheme having for its object the Americanization and Southernization of 2, so that in either case our success will be certain.

CAPT.—Under the laws of 2 every emigrant receives from the authorities a grant of 640 acres of land. Under treaty closed with 3, on the 11th of February, 1860, we are invited to colonize in 2, to enable the best people there to establish a permanent government. We agree to introduce a force of 16,

000 men, armed, equipped and provided, and to take the field under the command of 3, who agrees to furnish an equal number of men, to be officered by K. G. C.'s. To cover the original expense of arming our forces, there is mortgaged to our trustees the right to collect one-half the annual revenues of 4 until we are paid the sum of \$840,000. As a bonus there is also ceded to us 250,000 acres of land. The pay of the army is the same as the regular army of 2, which is about one eighth more than that of the United States. To secure this there is mortgaged to us all the public property of 4, amounting in taxable value to \$23,000,000. 3 is now making arrangements for our reception. We shall cross over as soon as possible after our own national troubles are settled.

LIEUT.—We believe here that it is the duty of every man to exert himself to enable his country, and to demand of that country full protection of himself and family and property. We believe that he should worship God as his conscience dictates. That no monopolies should exist, and that every place should be alike open to all of like actual merits. Neither money nor birth can make a nobleman—these are made by God alone. Virtue, intelligence and energy are the constituent parts of true nobility. Do your duty as men, and each of you will be a nobleman worthy of any age or country.

TREAS.—The success of this Order will give each a competence and provide the basis for a grand national fabric in which the oppressed of all nations may dwell—a veritable people's empire.

SEC.—Let all be educated and let all education be free and practical. Take the poor boy and girl from the plow and the loom and place them on the highroads to fame and wealth. Let us each demonstrate by our daily lives that we believe in the great ideas of our Order.

SERG.—The moment you are determined to act in bad faith to us, turn your backs on this door, and never again seek to come where only sneers and ridicule will await you. Be true to us and to yourselves, and our arms and hearts shall always be open to protect and advise you.

GUIDE.—We beg you to reflect on what we have undertaken. The invasion of a nation by a new and vigorous race—the overthrow of old social systems, and the establishment of new ones—the disarming of hostile factions and the erection of peace establishments—the overthrow of prejudices, and the indoctrination of the people with new ideas of progress and prosperity—the stripping society of its gew gaw show, and the substitution of the real beneficiaries of life. Brothers, these things cannot be done in a day. Time is the element of success. It will do us to hurry when we are in the field, not now. Everything must be done in the best way. The best men are the most stable; and such will not hurry us too much, but, having measured their strength and the force to be overcome, they take hold with energy and work on to the end.

And now, sir, what have you to gain by this work? Some of you are idle; some are surfeited with abundance; some are sickly for want of labor; some are dissipated; some are industrious; some poor; some ambitious, and some patriotic and humane. The K. G. C. open for you new fields of industry and enterprise. It gives you the quarry from which to hew out the statues of your own fortunes. It erects the temple of fame high, and asks you to ascend to the summit. It tells you that it seeks the good of man and your country. It tells you that your flag is glorious, and that you can and should keep it so; that the land is inviting and pleasant to look upon; that the earth is groaning to be delivered of her treasures; that there is fortune, fame, wealth, and glory for you. It tells you to plant your flag and your schools on every hill top and in every valley; to make 2 shine once more in the galaxy of nations. Look at our laws. Scan our plan of government. Study our organization. See our force; and then tell us if you, too, will wear the cross of honor? Tell us if you are willing to help direct the events of the age; if your sires did not set the example, and if the world does not honor them. This continent belongs to one people; that people is the Anglo-American. If our teachings have made an impression on the American mind, it only proves that those teachings were right and just. Give close attention to our ceremonial, for by this alone can you gain admittance into one of our castles.

CAPTAIN.—I will now give you the signs, grips, pass-words and token of the first degree of the K. G. C. This degree has a name, which I may now give you—it is the "1." The first great sign of the Order is this made 7. The answer to this is 8. These are battle-field signs and are not to be used under ordinary circumstances. The common sign of recognition is 9. The answer, 10. To gain admittance to a working castle, or room of any K. G. C., give 11 at the door. The sentinel on duty will then raise the wicket, and demand the countersign, which is 12. You will then pass the centre of the room and give the true sign of a K. G. C.; it is 13. This will be recognized by a bow from the Captain, when you will at once utter your seat. The sign of ascent is 14, of descent 15, the grip is 16, the token 17. Every member may wear the sign of his degree.

INSPECTOR.—Brothers, you are now bona fide K. G. C.'s of the first degree, entitled to all its benefits, all its honors, and all its charities. May God bless and keep you strong in your faith.

[At closing of castles repeat signs and words—"Soldiers, God be with you."]

The Loyalty of Western Virginia.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, June 8.

To the Editor of the Enquirer:

As you know I am the owner and proprietor of the Frankfort Commonwealth, published at the seat of government of Kentucky. I am also a member of a company who have been engaged in the manufacture of coal oil, in Kanawha county, Virginia, for more than two years. Our company have had a business house in your city since its organization. Much of my time for the past year has been spent at Charleston, Kanawha county, and vicinity. While I have not taken any part in politics in Virginia, being a non-resident, I have been a pretty close observer of the actions and doings of the people of that part of Virginia; and I say, without the fear of successful contradiction, that there are not a more loyal people to their Government, and the institutions of their country, than the people of the Kanawha Valley, anywhere in the United States; they are an intelligent, industrious and law-abiding people. They are engaged in agricultural, manufacturing and mining pursuits. The late vote upon the secession ordinance of Virginia is evidence of the fact that there are but few in that part of Virginia who favored the adoption of that measure. We therefore created attempts on the part of the *Day-Indies* to create distrust in the minds of Government officials in forbidding the intercourse between the citi-

zens of Cincinnati and the citizens of the Kanawha Valley. It appears to me to be exceedingly unkind and ungenerous, to say the least of it.

It is true that there are some four or five companies ordered into camp by the Government of Virginia, on the Kanawha River, but with no purpose of overawing Union men or interfering with their lawful pursuits. A large majority of these troops, as I have been informed and verily believe, are Union-loving men. The gentlemen who compose these companies are not volunteers to fight against the troops of the United States. They are ordered under the laws of Virginia, the militia of that State, and are subject to the orders of the Governor thereof. It is true the Governor may direct them to any part of the State, and for any service that he may think for the best interests of Virginia, yet from information which I believe entirely reliable, the Governor ordered these troops into camp for no other purpose than to protect the people in those peaceable and lawful pursuits in that part of the State. No person or persons, therefore, need have the least apprehension of either person or property in the Kanawha Valley from these troops, or from the citizens of that part of Virginia.

I have been induced to address to you these facts, because of the uneasiness in the public mind about renewing business intercourse between the citizens of Cincinnati and the citizens of the Kanawha Valley.

A. G. HODGES.

COURT OF APPEALS.

MONDAY, June 17, 1861.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Robertson v. Sowards, Pike; affirmed.
Hamilton v. Lacey, Floyd; affirmed.
Hawthorn v. Marsh, Eliza; C. Lewis; affirmed.

Harrison v. May, Pike; affirmed.
Howe v. May's adm'r, Floyd; affirmed.

Hamilton v. Jones, Floyd; reversed.
McGuire v. Childers, Pike; reversed.

Benson v. Smith, Nelson; reversed.
McGinnis et al v. Neff, Pike; affirmed.

ORDERS.

Ratcliff v. Friend et al, Johnson;
Bowen v. Hall, Powell;
Bowman et al v. Sewell, Breathitt—were continued.

Kidd v. Sewell et al, Powell;
Roark et al v. Back et al, Breathitt;
Arnold v. Duty et al, Garrard—were submitted on briefs.

THAT INEVITABLE LOAN.—The Jackson Mississippi of a late date says:

"We are authorized by the Treasurer of the Confederate States to reopen the books for subscription to the Confederate loan. The local Commissioners in the different counties are requested to solicit additional subscriptions. We appeal to patriotic citizens to come forward and invest in this most desirable stock. 'Come one, come all!'"

"M. D. HAYNES,
"E. R. BURT
"Central Commissioners."

It looks now as if that fifteen-million-dollar loan would never be taken. The southern people don't feel like patronizing pecuniarily the rebel movement. A government whose first loan can't be taken does not present much claim for recognition by foreign powers.

MILITARY NOTICE.

All applications for arms for "State Guard" must be made in the same manner and according to the same forms as were required previously to the passage of the law organizing the Militia, and requiring the approval of the Inspector-General before the Board can order the issue of the arms.

All applications for arms for "Home Guards," and steering information in reference thereto, must be addressed to the "Secretary of the Board of Military Commissioners, at Frankfort."

By order of the Board,
P. SWIGERT, Sec'y M. B.

June 14, 1861.
The Board has adjourned to meet again on the 2d Tuesday in July next. (June 17-18.)

REMOVAL.

THE undersigned, having been compelled by the late fire to change his location, has removed his

BOOT AND SHOE ESTABLISHMENT to the room lately occupied by Beyer and Cattemore, on Main Street, opposite to the Mansion House, where he will be pleased to see his old friends and customers, and many new ones, he hopes by strict attention to business, and by charging reasonable prices, such as suit the times, to merit and receive a fair proportion of public patronage.

L. STREIF.
May 27, 1861-w&tw3m.

LOOK AT THIS!

J. L. MOORE & SON,
ARE RECEIVING THEIR

FALL & WINTER GOODS!

September 3, 1860-w&tw1f.

PHOENIX FOUNDRY.

TENTH ST. BETWEEN MAIN AND CANAL,
OPPOSITE THE ARTESIAN WELL,
WM. H. GRAINGER, Agent.

MANUFACTURER OF Steam Engines and Machinery for Saw or Grist Mills, Coal Mines, &c., &c., Cranks, Gudgeons, Rag Irons, Saw Slides, Carriage Segments, Cotton Gin Segments, and Pinions, Car Wheels, Grate Bars, Mill Spindles, Mill Dogs and Stirrups always on hand.

Hatchcock's Reaction Water Wheels for Grist or Saw Mills.

A large assortment of Patterns for Mill Gearing, &c.

Castings made at the shortest notice.

W. H. GRAINGER, Agent,
January 17, 1860-wf.

Louisville and Frankfort and Lexington and Frankfort Railroad.

On and after Monday, April 22, 1861, trains will leave Frankfort as follows:

Trains going West at 7:15 a. m., and 3:30 p. m. Trains going East at 9:30 a. m., and 6:30 p. m.

The Morning Train West makes connection for Chicago, leaving Jeffersonville at 2:50 p. m.

The Afternoon Train makes connection via Jeffersonville, New Albany, and Ohio and Mississippi roads for the West and South.

The Nashville Train leaves Louisville at 7:45 a. m., and 7:00 p. m., making close connections for the South.

SAMUEL GILL, Superintendent,
April 24, 1860-wf.

COAL AND LUMBER YARD.

THE undersigned would inform the citizens of this city and the surrounding country, that he will keep constantly on hand Youghygeny, Kentucky River, Pomeroy and Cannel Coal, which he will sell at the lowest market price, either by the quantity or cart load.

He also keeps all kinds of LUMBER, which he will sell on accommodating terms.

His Coal and Lumber Yard is on the Kentucky River, immediately below the Railroad Bridge, being the same formerly occupied by Todd & Crittenden.

JOHN C. BATES.
September 2, 1860-wf.

GOOD NEWS!

TO the people of Franklin and adjoining counties, I would announce that I have employed a Gunsmith to carry on the

Gunsmithing Business, in its Various Branches.

At my Tin and Stove Store, St. Clair Street, Frankfort. Repairing done on short notice, and on reasonable terms for CASH. New work made to order with neatness and dispatch.

Don't forget the place—at G. W. Miller's Tin and Stove Store, Frankfort, Ky.
May 27, 1860-wf.

G. W. MILLER.

Proclamation by the Governor.

WHEREAS, by the 2d section of the 4th article of the 32d chapter of the Revised Statutes of Kentucky, it is provided that "should there be a called session of Congress between the expiration of any Congressional term and the ensuing first Monday in August, the Governor may, by his proclamation, published in three newspapers printed in this State, cause an election of representatives in Congress to be held at an earlier day, if there are thirty days between the date of publication and the day so assigned by him." And whereas, the President of the United States has issued his proclamation convening Congress in extraordinary session on the 4th day of July next.

Now, therefore, I, BERRAH MAGOFFIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby order an election to be held in the several congressional districts of the State for representatives in the Congress of the United States, in pursuance of the above recited act, on the TWENTIETH DAY OF JUNE, 1861; the mode of conducting the election and of making returns thereon to be governed by all respects by the provisions of the laws of the Commonwealth in relation to elections.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my name and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 1st day of May, A. D. 1861, and in the 69th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: B. MAGOFFIN.
THOS. B. MORROW, JR., Secretary of State.
May 3-w&tw.

AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY!

For the cure of CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS AND COLDS.

THE MAKORA ARABICA.

DISCOVERED BY A Missionary while traveling in Arabia.

All who are suffering from Consumption should use the MAKORA ARABICA, discovered by a missionary in Arabia.

All who are threatened with Consumption should use the MAKORA ARABICA, discovered by a missionary in Arabia.

All who are suffering from Sore Throat, Coughs, and Colds, should use the MAKORA ARABICA, discovered by a missionary in Arabia.

All who are suffering from Asthma, Scrofula, and Impurities of the Blood, should use the MAKORA ARABICA, discovered by a missionary in Arabia.

It cures Consumption.

It cures Bronchitis.

It cures Sore Throat, Coughs and Colds.

It cures Asthma, Scrofula, and Impurities of the blood.

This unequalled remedy is now for the first time introduced to the public.

It was providentially discovered by a missionary while traveling in Arabia. He was cured of Consumption by its use, after his case was pronounced hopeless by learned physicians in Europe.

He has forwarded to us, in writing, a full account of his own extraordinary cure, and of a number of other cures which have come under his observation, and also a full account of the medicine.

At his request, and impelled by a desire to extend a knowledge of this remedy to the public, we have had his communication printed in pamphlet form for free distribution. Its interest is enhanced by an account which he gives of some of the scenes of the Syrian massacres, which he obtained from those who were sufferers in that awful tragedy. This pamphlet may be obtained at our office, or it will be sent free by mail to all who apply for it.

We import the MAKORA ARABICA direct from Smyrna, through the house of Cleon & Gy. lippus, and we have always on hand a full supply put up in bottles, ready for use, with full directions.

Price one dollar per bottle. Sent by mail, on receipt of price and 24 cents for postage.

For sale wholesale and retail by LEEDS, GILMORE & CO., Importers of Drugs and Medicines.

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THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

J. H. JOHNSON, Editor.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19, 1861.

UNION DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS 5TH DISTRICT,
JOHN J. CRITTENDEN.
Election takes place 20th of June.

FOR STATE TREASURER,
JAMES H. GARRARD.

FOR THE LEGISLATURE,
RICHARD C. ANDERSON.
Election takes place First Monday in August.

THE CAMPAIGN COMMONWEALTH.

We will send our paper to subscribers from this time until the August election, on the following terms, for cash in advance, viz: Weekly Commonwealth, for 25 cents. Tri-weekly Commonwealth, for 50 cents. These terms are certainly low enough to enable any true Union man to read our paper. Now, friends of the Union and Constitution, send in your names and money, either for a year or for the campaign.

The people of Franklin county, in days gone by, have had many bitter partisan conflicts upon mere questions of party policy; they have always had decided convictions, and have never hesitated, upon all proper occasions, to express them by their votes. But we are proud to be able to say that in regard to the Congressional canvass, there are many of John J. Crittenden's old political opponents who intend to forget party and look to the interest of their country. If it were proper, we could give the names of scores who will, for the first time, vote for Mr. Crittenden. This is as it should be. The questions before the people are of vital moment. The country is involved in an unfortunate dreadful civil war. Immense armies are in the field, about to engage in deadly combat. A conflict is on hand, which may result in the utter destruction not only of our Government, but of every national interest of the people. Each citizen has a deep and vital interest in everything which affects the peace of the country. If we are to have a long and bloody war, every trade and profession will suffer. Therefore, the true patriot will not stop to inquire what have been the past political associations of a candidate? The materials questions are: Is he a patriot? Is he for peace? If he is elected can he exert any influence in the Congress of the United States towards effecting a settlement of existing difficulties? Who of the two candidates now before the people—Crittenden or Simms—will exert the most influence in this direction? There can be but one answer to these questions. No candid, honorable man, will fail to admit that, if answered truthfully, they indicate the duty of all good men to vote for John J. Crittenden. Simms can exert no influence in the Congress of the United States with the Representatives of the North. No northern man will be disposed to accommodate him. In every speech which he has made, he has developed the most intense and bitter hatred of the people of the North. His speeches have always been of the most inflammatory and denunciatory "blood and thunder" character. He is regarded by northern men—and very properly too—as a rampant fire-eating demagogue, who regards it as a "poor pitiful thing" to live in the Union. Every candid man will admit that this is the reputation which Simms has made. If elected, he will go to Washington to increase—not lessen—our difficulties. He will go there to denounce and abuse, not to conciliate. This being true, how can any patriot vote for him? How can any citizen honestly desiring peace cast his vote for him? On the other hand, how is it with John J. Crittenden. His have always been the words of peace and conciliation. He has never been denunciatory—while boldly contending for additional guarantees for the institution of slavery—he has yet so demeaned himself—the tone and style of his speeches have been of such a character—as to endear him to the men of all parties. He is beloved and respected by all. His patriotism is unquestioned by any. And if there be in all this broad land an American citizen whose influence is co-extensive with the whole Union—whose words of peace and compromise will be heeded by all sections—that man is John J. Crittenden. All true men must concede this, and every conscientious man will admit that his influence for good in the next Congress will be a million fold greater than that of Wm. E. Simms. It is such considerations as these which will influence hundreds of old political opponents in this county to vote for him on to-morrow. All honor to the men who can, in such a cause as this, forget party, and look to the interests of peace and compromise.

Look at This.
It has been charged that William E. Simms, after his return from the session of the last Congress, said that HE HAD RATHER GO TO THE PENITENTIARY THAN TO GO BACK TO WASHINGTON AS A MEMBER OF CONGRESS. This charge has never been denied by him nor by any of his friends.

Those, therefore, who desire to have the Ashland district represented in the next Congress, will vote for Hon. John J. Crittenden, and let Mr. Simms go where his fancy leads him.

Do you desire to perpetuate the blessings of civil and religious liberty? If you do, vote for Crittenden to-morrow.

Secession Cant.
"We are fighting for our liberties," say the secessionists in the seceded States. We will not undertake to say what liberties they were deprived of before secession commenced, but will content ourselves with enumerating a few liberties which have been lost to them through the damnable heresy of secession: 1. They have lost the liberty of free speech, the dearest right of a freeman. They dare not speak except in one way. The tyranny and cruelties of Caligula and Nero were tender mercies compared with the reign of terror now pervading the seceded States. 2. They have lost the right of voting upon the Constitution under which they live. The voice of the people is hushed, and they are bound hand and foot, and are at the mercy of the few purse-proud aristocrats. 3. They have lost at least 50 per cent. of the value of their property, and receive in its stead an increased taxation. 4. They have virtually lost their titles to their property, it being subject to confiscation for the support of those whose feet are upon their necks. 5. They have lost their trade and commerce, all kinds of business being completely prostrated. 6. And last, though not least, they have lost their self-respect and civilization. They repudiate their debts, and appropriate other people's property and make a virtue of it. For opinions sake, they commit barbarities upon citizens of the United States which the most untutored and inhuman savage would blush to be guilty of.

These are a few of the "liberties" they have lost. What liberties are they now fighting for? and how many "rights" have they gained through the agency of secession? Let some secessionist answer—if he can.

Funeral of W. W. Penny.
The largest gathering of people that ever assembled in Lawrenceburg, met there on Monday last, to pay the last sad tribute of respect to the lamented William W. Penny.

Haly's Cornet Band went from this city, and a large number of the Masons and Odd Fellows, of this city, were there. Also many from this place who belonged to neither order.

We noticed in the procession the Masons and Odd Fellows of Woodford county, and also a Cavalry company, numbering ninety-seven, from Mortonville, in that county. Many citizens of Woodford were also in attendance.

The ceremonies were most solemn and impressive. The entire crowd seemed deeply affected, expressing by words and looks the high esteem in which the deceased was held by all who knew him. So sudden was the summons, that we can hardly realize the dreadful truth. But he is gone, and let us hope that—

"After life's fitful fever, he sleeps well."

May the grass wave green above his early grave, and may a kind Providence temper, with mercy, this affliction to those left behind to whom he was near and dear while he was with us.

Men of the Ashland district, you have an important work to do to-morrow. The venerable Crittenden, who has served you faithfully and ably in your national councils, the early companion and friend of Clay, has responded to the earnest call of the friends of the Union, in this the hour of our country's peril, and has consented to run for Congress. To-morrow the people of this Congressional district are to decide between John J. Crittenden and William E. Simms. The first is striving to preserve that glorious government, which the latter is seeking to pull down over your heads. The first has been tried in times of danger, and found faithful and competent. The latter has been tried and found wanting in all the attributes which should distinguish a statesman for the present crisis. He was one of the most active of that band of reckless politicians who inaugurated the secession movement. Men of the Ashland district, choose ye between the two.

Go and see the flag raised.—This evening, at half past 6 o'clock, a large flag will be raised on a high pole, on the burnt corner, opposite the old Post-office, in Frankfort.

Haly's Brass Band will enliven the ceremonies with the Star Spangled Banner, Hail Columbia, Yankee Doodle, and other appropriate music.

Every lady, gentleman, girl and boy in the community, are invited to be present.

Patriotic and stirring speeches will be delivered. Come one! come all!! This is the last flag that will be raised before the election on Thursday.

Friends of Crittenden and the Union, come out en masse and cheer the flag as it unfolds itself to the breeze.

We should like to see South Carolina erected into a principality, and Knight Bickley appointed as its King. Then let every South Carolinian have a peerage, a gold lace coat, with a forked tail, and an office. As nature failed to make them noblemen, let the tailor do it. They despise a republican form of government, and are anxious for a monarchy. Can't Queen Vic. spare them one of her scions until they can raise some of their own?

Beware.—No doubt that many Knights of the Golden Circle will attempt to smuggle themselves into the next Legislature as Union men. They are all for armed neutrality now, but they will be for armed resistance to the Federal Government if ever they obtain the power and the arms. Look out for them, Union men. Don't mind what a man says he is, but see what he has been.

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"We are fighting for our liberties," say the secessionists in the seceded States. We will not undertake to say what liberties they were deprived of before secession commenced, but will content ourselves with enumerating a few liberties which have been lost to them through the damnable heresy of secession: 1. They have lost the liberty of free speech, the dearest right of a freeman. They dare not speak except in one way. The tyranny and cruelties of Caligula and Nero were tender mercies compared with the reign of terror now pervading the seceded States. 2. They have lost the right of voting upon the Constitution under which they live. The voice of the people is hushed, and they are bound hand and foot, and are at the mercy of the few purse-proud aristocrats. 3. They have lost at least 50 per cent. of the value of their property, and receive in its stead an increased taxation. 4. They have virtually lost their titles to their property, it being subject to confiscation for the support of those whose feet are upon their necks. 5. They have lost their trade and commerce, all kinds of business being completely prostrated. 6. And last, though not least, they have lost their self-respect and civilization. They repudiate their debts, and appropriate other people's property and make a virtue of it. For opinions sake, they commit barbarities upon citizens of the United States which the most untutored and inhuman savage would blush to be guilty of.

These are a few of the "liberties" they have lost. What liberties are they now fighting for? and how many "rights" have they gained through the agency of secession? Let some secessionist answer—if he can.

Funeral of W. W. Penny.
The largest gathering of people that ever assembled in Lawrenceburg, met there on Monday last, to pay the last sad tribute of respect to the lamented William W. Penny.

Haly's Cornet Band went from this city, and a large number of the Masons and Odd Fellows, of this city, were there. Also many from this place who belonged to neither order.

We noticed in the procession the Masons and Odd Fellows of Woodford county, and also a Cavalry company, numbering ninety-seven, from Mortonville, in that county. Many citizens of Woodford were also in attendance.

The ceremonies were most solemn and impressive. The entire crowd seemed deeply affected, expressing by words and looks the high esteem in which the deceased was held by all who knew him. So sudden was the summons, that we can hardly realize the dreadful truth. But he is gone, and let us hope that—

"After life's fitful fever, he sleeps well."

May the grass wave green above his early grave, and may a kind Providence temper, with mercy, this affliction to those left behind to whom he was near and dear while he was with us.

Men of the Ashland district, you have an important work to do to-morrow. The venerable Crittenden, who has served you faithfully and ably in your national councils, the early companion and friend of Clay, has responded to the earnest call of the friends of the Union, in this the hour of our country's peril, and has consented to run for Congress. To-morrow the people of this Congressional district are to decide between John J. Crittenden and William E. Simms. The first is striving to preserve that glorious government, which the latter is seeking to pull down over your heads. The first has been tried in times of danger, and found faithful and competent. The latter has been tried and found wanting in all the attributes which should distinguish a statesman for the present crisis. He was one of the most active of that band of reckless politicians who inaugurated the secession movement. Men of the Ashland district, choose ye between the two.

Go and see the flag raised.—This evening, at half past 6 o'clock, a large flag will be raised on a high pole, on the burnt corner, opposite the old Post-office, in Frankfort.

Haly's Brass Band will enliven the ceremonies with the Star Spangled Banner, Hail Columbia, Yankee Doodle, and other appropriate music.

Every lady, gentleman, girl and boy in the community, are invited to be present.

Patriotic and stirring speeches will be delivered. Come one! come all!! This is the last flag that will be raised before the election on Thursday.

Friends of Crittenden and the Union, come out en masse and cheer the flag as it unfolds itself to the breeze.

We should like to see South Carolina erected into a principality, and Knight Bickley appointed as its King. Then let every South Carolinian have a peerage, a gold lace coat, with a forked tail, and an office. As nature failed to make them noblemen, let the tailor do it. They despise a republican form of government, and are anxious for a monarchy. Can't Queen Vic. spare them one of her scions until they can raise some of their own?

The Discussion at the Forks of Elkhorn.
FORKS OF ELKHORN, June 18, 1861.
Editor Commonwealth:

The Union men of this precinct had a glorious time yesterday. Several grand Union speeches were made, but the grand feature of the day was the skinning which John M. Harlan gave to Thomas B. Stevenson and Col. Tom. Steele. While Mr. Harlan was making his speech, which, by-the-by, was the best he ever made, it occurred to Col. Steele that a few questions from himself to Harlan would be appropriate to the occasion, and embarrassing to the speaker. Accordingly he popped away, asking one or two, and receiving answers which were extremely gratifying to the Union men present, but were perfect verminage to the "go outers." Col. Steele looked like he had let a bird go. He dried up.

Mr. Harlan's answer to the speech of Col. Stevenson was a perfect success. A more scathing exhortation was never received than that the editor of the Yeoman got on that occasion. He looked as though he would like to "go out," sure enough. In fact, we believe he would have given a pretty if he had never come in.

The whole affair was most encouraging to the Union party, and most discouraging to the Secessionists, who looked sullen and wormy.

UNION.

Foreigners will you vote to-morrow to sustain the Government you have sworn to support? If so, you will vote for Crittenden, the champion of the Union cause, and the long tried friend of his native, and your adopted country.

Guerilla Warfare.

By accounts received from various localities, it appears that the differences of opinion in regard to the maintenance of the Union and the right of secession is fraught with a degree of bitterness which presages a fearful chapter in the world's history if these troubles continue.

The old fierceness between the Cavaliers and the Roundheads, it would seem, is finding parallels every day; and it augurs badly for a speedy or permanent settlement of these terrible quarrels, unless the leaders on both sides do something to foster a better spirit than is now manifesting itself, particularly between the two sides in Western Virginia.

The closest neighborhood affinities seem in some localities utterly disregarded in the angry determination to deal summarily with those who differ in political sentiment, and border raids are coming to be no mere story of the past as dressed up in the phraseology of romance by Walter Scott, but a startling, terrible reality, made apparent in scenes of blood.

Whatever comes of all these frightful political errors, it is to be hoped that none in high position, in any quarter—North or South—will encourage this miserable guerilla warfare, which seems inclined to spring up in remote sections, for if such a relic of barbarism is tolerated neither friend nor foe in any place—except under the guns of some huge fortification or in the presence of armies—would be safe. Such a warfare could achieve no great political result, but would only have the effect of irritating the whole people to a degree of bloodthirsty madness, whilst it would postpone the settlement of the great questions at issue almost indefinitely.

ONE VOTE MORE.—We trust that every Union man will realize the importance of one vote. Many an election has been decided by one vote. Who can foretell the consequences which may grow out of one vote to-morrow. Let every Union man be vigilant.

A DREADFUL ENJOYER OF DESTRUCTION.—Of all the inventions of modern warfare, we think the Louisville Courier takes the lead in its destruction of human life. It slaughters from fifty to five hundred Federal troops per day, with as much ease and sang froid as it would take a pinch of snuff. It advertises for the administration for "Lincoln gold," and kills "Lincoln troops" for Jeff. Davis glory. At the rate it is now going on Lincoln will not have a single "troop" in six weeks. Human gore flows through its columns like soap-suds down a rat hole. It is dreadful! dreadful!! dreadful!!!

Do you prefer the Government of the United States—which has always protected and never oppressed you—to the miserable oligarchy of Jeff. Davis? If you do, vote for John J. Crittenden to-morrow.

William C. Ireland is the Union candidate for the House of Representatives from the county of Greenup. We are glad of it, for we know him to be a true Union man, and an able advocate of the cause of his country.

LOOK OUT FOR FRATERS.—Bickley's Knights of the Golden Circle will probably be busy to-morrow with all sorts of devices and nightly stratagems. Keep a sharp look out, Union men. Remember that "the price of liberty is eternal vigilance."

Families are daily fleeing from Tennessee to escape the horrors of Secession. Do you want anarchy inaugurated here in Kentucky? If you do not, then vote for Crittenden to-morrow.

We hope the Union men of this Congressional District will put their heels upon the head of the secession snake to-morrow, and give it such a grinding that the reptile will never raise it again in this vicinity.

Daniel W. Johns is the Union candidate to represent the counties of Lawrence and Boyd in the next Legislature. A better selection could not have been made.

Terrible Collision in St. Louis.
Another collision has occurred between the United States volunteers and the populace of St. Louis. As a regiment of the former were passing the Recorder's Court, either the accidental discharge of a fire arm, or a deliberate attack on the part of the crowd, caused the soldiers to fire upon the Court House. The result was the death of eight citizens. Some of the troops were also injured. From the nature of the wounds of an officer of the regiment, it appears quite evident that he was fired upon from an upper window, yet many witnesses positively assert that the troops commenced the fight. Others swear positively to the contrary.

A vote for Crittenden is a vote for your firesides, your wives and children, your lives and liberties. Remember that.

THE WILL OF SENATOR DOUGLAS.—The last will and testament of the late Senator Douglas has just been filed in the office of the Judge of Probate. It is in his own handwriting, is dated the 4th day of September, 1857, with a codicil added July 30th, 1859. It devises after the payment of his debts, the residue of his property, without specification, divided equally, one half to the two sons, the other half to his wife, which latter and Daniel P. Rhodes, of Cleveland, Ohio, are named executors of the will. The codicil of two years later, Mr. Douglas dying without other children than the two named, makes no change from the above dispositions of the will.

NOTE EARLY.—Every Union man should vote early to-morrow, and then go to work. Work hard, and until the polls close. This is no political race. You are working for the preservation of your homes, your liberties, yes, and your lives.

DEATH OF AN EX-CONGRESSMAN.—The Hon. George M. Keim, of Berks county, Penn., died of paralysis on Monday. At an early age General Keim was elected a member of Congress from Berks county. In the year 1843 he was appointed United States Marshal of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. At the last election he was one of the Breckinridge electors, and labored zealously for the cause he espoused. At the time of his death he was devoted to the cause of the Union.

Although we have no doubt of Mr. Crittenden's election to-morrow, yet every Union man should work faithfully so as to swell his majority to as large a figure as possible. Give him a rouser.

A FLAG FOR THE WASHINGTON NATIONAL MONUMENT.—Albert C. Widdicombe, of Washington, has purchased a flag in Philadelphia from contributions by loyal residents of Washington, to decorate the apex of the Washington National Monument in the city of Washington. The flag is 26 by 40 feet, and will be elevated on the monument on the 4th of July. The flag-staff, 45 feet long, will be procured in Baltimore. The elevation of the flag will be two hundred feet.

The issue to-morrow involves no political questions. It is Crittenden and Union, or Simms and Disunion. Which will you take?

We are requested to say that Haly's Frankfort Cornet Band, by unanimous vote, return their thanks to our friend W. H. Gray, of the firm of Gray & Todd, for his kindness in furnishing the members of the band with necessary creature comforts on the occasion of their trip to Peak's Mill, on Saturday. Billy Gray is a "whole team" by himself, and has a "heart as big as all out of doors."

Thomas F. Marshall is delivering lectures upon the condition of the country. Some one ought to lecture him on his own condition.

The Knights of the Golden Circle wear masks at their meetings. Are they ashamed to look each other in the face?

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

State Treasurer.

We are requested to announce JAMES H. GARRARD, the present Treasurer, a candidate for re-election at the next August election. feb18 wdwtw

Fifth Congressional District.

We are authorized to announce WILLIAM G. SMITH, of Harrodsburg, in the Fifth District, as an unconditional UNION candidate for Congress. [te.]

We are authorized to announce Capt. THOMAS BUFORD as a Union candidate to represent the county of Woodford in the lower branch of our next Legislature.

Military Books!!

HARDEE'S INFANTRY TACTICS!
2 vols. Price \$2—by mail, \$2 25.

CAVALRY TACTICS!
3 vols. Price \$5—by mail \$5 40.

THE SOLDIER'S COMPANION!
Price, 25 cents.

M'CLELLAN'S BAYONET EXERCISE!
Price \$1 50.

For sale by KEENON & GIBBONS, Frankfort, Ky.

Rough and Ready Catawba Wine.

PURE JUICE OF THE GRAPE—fine for Sangaree and Coblers.

Pure and healthy. The vintage 1859 and '60.

For sale by W. A. GAINES, June 3, 1861—till July 1, at T. S. P.

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